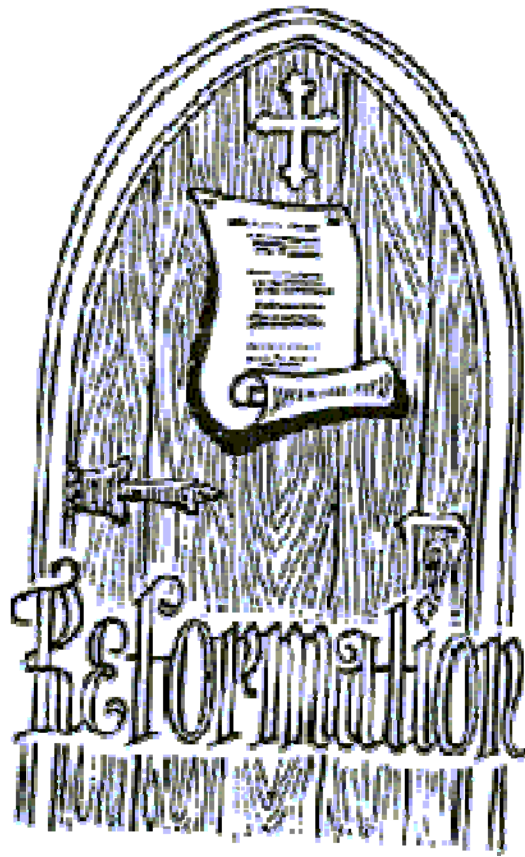


Reformations & Religious Wars



Mckay Ch. 13

Learning Objectives

- What were the central ideas of the reformers, and why were they appealing to different social groups?
- How did the political situation in Germany shape the course of the Reformation?
- How did the Protestant ideas and institutions spread beyond German-speaking lands?
- What reforms did the Catholic Church make, and how did it respond to Protestant reform movements?
- What were the causes and consequences of religious violence, including riots, wars, and witch-hunts?

13-1 p. 390-404 The Early Reformation

1. What were some of the signs of disorder within the early 16th century church?
2. What circumstances prompted Luther to post his Ninety-five Theses?
3. Describe the practice of indulgence selling. What authority did Luther question and on what argument did he base his position?

Explain the significance of the following:

John Tetzel	
Ninety-five Thesis, 1517	
Diet of Worms, 1521	
Protestant	
Ulrich Zwingli	

4. What were the Protestant views of the following four basic theological issues (as expressed in the Confession of Augsburg in 1530)?

Issue	Protestant View
How salvation is achieved?	
Where does religious authority reside?	
What is the church?	
What is the highest form of Christian life?	

5. What effect did Luther's concept of state authority over church authority have on German society and German history?
6. What was the result of Luther's condemnation in 1521 at the Diet of Worms?
7. In what ways were the Anabaptists radical for their time? Why did many of their beliefs cause them to be bitterly persecuted?

8. After the publication of Luther's *On Christian Liberty*, many German peasants believed they had a right to rebel against their noble landowners. What led them to believe this? (see p. 396)
9. What were some of the effects of the Protestant Reformation on women?

13-2p. 404-406 The Reformation and Germany Politics

10. The appeal of Protestant Christianity was not solely based on religion for many groups. What was the appeal of Luther's ideas to many of the German rulers in the Holy Roman Empire?
11. What was decided by the Peace of Augsburg?

Explain the significance of the following:

Holy Roman Empire	
Hapsburg Dynasty	
Charles V (1500-1558)	
Augsburg Confession 1530	

13-3 p. 406-414 The Spread of Protestant Ideas

12. Why do you suppose that Protestant thought was more successfully implemented in northern Europe than in southern Europe?

13. The English Reformation was based on political, economic, and social issues. How did the break from the Catholic Church benefit Henry VIII in each of the following ways?

Political benefits	Economic benefits	Social benefits

14. What effect do you think the English Reformation had on the relationship between England and Ireland and why?

15 .In regard to the Reformation in England, what changes occurred under:

Edward VI r. 1547-1553	
Mary r. 1553-1558	
Elizabeth r. 1558-1603	

16. What was the significance of the defeat of Spain's Armada in its 1588 attack of England?

17. Complete the chart below that compares views concerning the path to salvation.

Catholic Church	Lutheran beliefs	Calvinism

18. Why could it be said the Calvin's Geneva could rightly be called, "the city that was a church?"

19. What common doctrines and beliefs were shared by all Protestants?

20. Explain the significance of the following:

<i>The Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>	
predestination	
John Knox	

13-4 p. 414-416 The Catholic Reformation

21. What were the goals of the following:

Holy Office, est. 1542	
<i>Index of Prohibited Books</i>	
Council of Trent (1545-1563)	

22. What were the achievements of the Council of Trent in the following areas?

Religious truth	
Sacraments	
Discipline	
Education	
Marriage	

16. What were the goals and methods of the Ursuline order and the Society of Jesus?

13-5 p. 417-422 Religious Violence

TULIP is the acronym for the basic ideas of classical Calvinism

- T** -- Total depravity. This doesn't mean people are as bad as they can be. It means that sin is in every part of one's being, including the mind and will, so that a man cannot save himself.
- U** -- Unconditional election. God chooses to save people unconditionally; that is, they are not chosen on the basis of their own merit.
- L** - Limited atonement. The sacrifice of Christ on the cross was for the purpose of saving the elect.
- I** - Irresistible grace. When God has chosen to save someone, He will.
- P** -- Perseverance of the saints. Those people God chooses cannot lose their salvation; they will continue to believe. If they fall away, it will be only for a time.



Define the basic beliefs of the following Christian religions and churches

Sect & Leader Origin & Main Beliefs Geog. Area

Roman Catholicism -		
Lutheranism -		
Calvinism –		
Anabaptism -		
Church of England -		
Presbyterian Church of Scotland –		

Religions in Europe, c. 1600



Create a color-coded key that denotes the location of the following religions in Europe by 1600 and shade in the appropriate areas on the map above.

☐ Roman Catholicism

☐ Luther

☐ Islam

☐ Calvinism

☐ Anabaptism

☐ Orthodox Christian

☐ Anglican (Church of England)

☐ Presbyterian

